The works of Brett Nortje Volume 5 [3 April 2015 – 9 March 2016]

Maths of economic growth.

I think i can work out the maths of the economic model growth with a little time, yes? it stands to reason that the more jobs there are, the more people will work, the more products there will be, the cheaper they will be, the public will benefit, and there will be more businesses to tax leading to economic growth, yes?

Now, let's see if we can make it official?

If there is [jo] jobs, they employ [ep] people. then, there is [sa] salaries and [it] income tax and [st] sales tax. also, there is [pr] productivity and profits, [gp] gross domestic product, [in] investment and [re] running expenses and [pe] people.

[1] If we were to take [ep] fill [jo], we will find that we cannot have more people than jobs. so, [ep] is equal to or greater than [jo].

[2] Taking [jo] jobs we find that they make [sa] salaries at a undisclosed number, let's call it [a]? then, we find that [a] = [jo] times [sa]. this is [a] of course.

[3] Then, we take [a] and subtract from that [it] income tax. this means we can find how much the state is taking home so far. let's call this [b]?

[4] Then, we take [pr] productivity equal to [jo] times by the standard number of rands made. this will equal [c] = productivity by the number of [ep] people employed.

[5] Then, we take the [pr] productivity and divide it by [st] sales tax, [d].

[6] With this next equation, we divide the total [gp] gross domestic product by [pe] people and add it to [c]. this is our working total [e] for the moment = [c] / [pe] people.

[7] Then, we take [a] + [b] + [e] + [d] = forecast [gp].

[8] Then, we take the [gp] / [jo] + [re] to find what each person earns and how much is spent on the economy [f].

Now, to find the growth potential we take [f] and divide that by investment [in].

That is how to find the growth predictions of the country.

'Banking annihilation.'

I have a theory where we annihilate money by paying back loans. this is because, when we pay back a loan, the money dissapears, as, ti is 'written off' as 'paying back a debt.'

If you have a calculator, and you write a big stupid number, you may subtract from it to lead to a 'loan deficit.' then, the deficit is paid back by adding numbers together and finding yourself above the original number, right?

Well, if you have a account, and all banks have accounts, you can basically lend out money of the bank's, but that money is taken already as a bit of capital. so, this capital will pay for the loan, but where does the loan get paid back to? obviously, it goes back into that account, but, the problem is we are not working with oranges and diamonds, we are working with imaginary money - this money does not exist, as, it is all figures on a computer screen, yes?

So, if you were to pay back your loan, you could see it just 'write off' the existing loan, in the loans account. this is a deficit, and a debit, so, it will just go back to zero. there is actually no money coming in, it is a deficit going back to zero, and means nothing to anybody, except that the money goes into "this account" and annihilates the deficit. this means, it basically disappears!

Can anybody prove this wrong? it is after all just a theory.

Surety may be able to grow your finances though market or asset worth, meaning, the more businesses or dividend yielding stocks you own the more total assets worth you will have. but, that is not the only trick to the market. just let me think up another one quickly?

If you were to have a hundred dollars, a nice sum of money that most of you out there with computers to read this will have, you could grow it in leaps and bounds. this is because money represents worth, of course, so how much worth do you have?

Let's say that you are used to buying low and selling high - how do you know the company is not liquidating or folding? this of course would mean that your hundred dollars would be wasted, and you would own less than in the beginning, of course.

But fear no more! if you have a hundred dollars and you want to grow it quickly, it is not enough to buy shares or businesses, but it is enough to start a business. all you need is a catchy name, start your business, list yourself as a employee, and give yourself a package. this means the business is a toxic asset, and that the business owes money. then, you buy the toxic asset for free, and liquidate it.

There is great excitement now that the recession is receding. this means market confidence, of course. if the market is not going to go down, then there is opportunity - let me explain to you how.

If the first world is recovering from the recession, and the third world is still feeling the ripples of the recession, then it is a good time to invest in the third world. this is because a building is a building, an employee an employee, and, of course, a product a product.

Now, if they are desperate to sell, you could phone the owners or share holders directly. they often don't pay attention to their market listing, with lazy bankers ignoring those that don't do too well. you could make a score!

To make quick cash, and do it quickly, as everyone dreams of doing, you need to spot good deals. if a deal is too good, it should be because the business is folding or something, but will still have assets to liquidate. this means that like with my dad's old company takata, which is in the news now for a massive recall, they would be going down in value, yes? this is great! get them as low down as you can, and then sell the assets! it is like buying a black bag full of groceries for the price of a bank bag full of peppermints.

Or, maybe that is not shrewd enough? i have not made progress yet, in this post, of course.

Now, if we were to create a new company, we will own all the shares in it. all you got to do is publicly advertise the company, and make it 'sound' big, and make sure your name is not associated with it, then you can sell it for more than it is worth, making you better off. but, this could be illegal, so;

If you were to actually put some effort in, all you need is a new product. your best choice is to go to the warehouses with a few friends that have trucks. then, they will have to haul a lot of stuff at a deal. then, you paint your house, and put all the stuff in the living room. your neighbors will see it, and word will spread through the suburbs you live in, of course. then, the whole community will come for this great deal, and you sell your house with the stuff in it - all houses are worth more as businesses than they are as houses, yes?

Alternatively, you could use an old caravan! businesses on wheels are not good for investors, but they are good for people selling things like paint, yes?

How to make your business guaranteed.

A lot of people are starting their own businesses. this is usually people that feel frustrated by the limits of working for someone else, seeing their own hard work crumble into mere documents for paranoid entities. i plan on helping them make their business greater!

So, if we were to find a niche in the market, it is guaranteed that the bigger suppliers take their price and name for granted. this makes them sitting ducks! they need to pay for add ons to the company, like provident funds and special perks for the boss that they have gotten used to, like caviar at the red lobster restaurant every day, and paying like thousands of dollars for a month on company money. there are many things like this in bug business and they need to float it off the backs of others making a inkling of their own takings.

Doesn't this remind you of a pig fattened for slaughter?

Okay, so they are established. they could drop their prices, but then the paranoid bosses that are planning for the futures of their kids, as they usually get spoiled if they are this high up, will see them never give up on a dollar more than they can. this means that you can slice their prices, even though they are buying in bulk!

Find a niche. in my city cape town, there are tons of clothing stores, and they are all imported, so there is room for local textiles, yes? in my city cape town, there are lots of fast food places, which makes for more corrective medicine to help ease the indigestion over a few days. the clothing could be made locally from someone that wants to produce high quality materials - this means two businesses can open for every three isles at the local fashion store, and the medicine could be mixed by yourself from remedies you find on the net, yes?

So, it is easy to find a surplus of something then cater for it.

Virgin lands.

This is where you will find small towns that have empty shelves and big city shelves that are still full - the 'village' small town investments are better due to supply and demand.

In particularly i am speaking about africa. this is because the african small towns are so plentiful. of course, investing in big cities seems like a safe bet, but, due to common sense, what could be safer than investing where there is hardly any competition?

Spreading your empire far and wide would be a good idea. this would be where, let's say you have 100,000.00 dollars? then, you invest in big cities, and get like five percent back from one company, yes?

Then, let's say you take 50,000.00 dollars to spread far and wide over many small companies? these small companies always have customers, as they are spread from the city centre. this means you will make like 20% on each of them, or, something to that tune, making more money without using more money.

Marketplace Africa.

This market place of africa is great! it has so many people willing to buy from it, yet, there is so little money. this means, of course, there is a surplus of goods! this must be a good thing, yes?

Now, to make the african continent produce more jobs, they need to create more capital. the more there is in storage, or, going to waste, the lower the prices go, theoretically. unfortunately, it is about looking after yourself, so, prices go up. so, there is more waste and more prices.

The way to bring prices down is to produce less. this means less waste, and, lower 'bulk buying capital.' this means, of course, that the same money could create double the jobs!

Now, to make the people with the money create new jobs, we could, as i have said before, allow incentives for employing more people. this would mean, more produce, less stress on more employees, and more scattering of goods.

To make it even more comely to employ more people, there might be a 'outlet incentive' where the more outlets you have, the less tax you pay, yes?

But, that would also make it easier for the smaller businesses to grow too. they could bring in their competitive prices to the market, and make a good living.

This follows that the less the big business puts on the shelves, the less waste there is, the more they make, the incentives to the smaller businesses are also growing.

Maybe there should be an international monetary fund incentive? they could lend direct to businesses that show they are growing, or, to the states that need to grow? they could say to for example, nigeria, that they will lend them extra dollars for each employee they have.

This now follows the more the state employs, the more less the interest of the i.m.f. and the more in taxes they will make on the workers they have.

Another way to increase the overall well being of africa is to lower export tax to one percent. this will see other countries come to africa to build and export, of course.

It seems to me that where there are unemployed people, there is human resources that have not been used. this can be remedied by the fact that any living person over the age of 16 and with the typical abilities could become an employee. this means there are more tax payers! yay!

Now, if the international monetary fund was to collaborate with the world bank, i am sure there are many unused billions, yes? they are just sitting there doing nothing. there is also the hope for profits!

So, we can take our i.m.f. and world bank as 'donors,' but there has to be something in it for them too. if they were to 'gift' money to a citizen that applies for a 'gift,' with a 'plan,' then they could basically be financing or paying for that plan to become reality, yes? this would mean more taxes for the country, and a job for the citizen, and, more profits for the i.m.f.

How do we make it so that everybody gets something out?

If the state was to tax everything, then they could better pay back their loans to the i.m.f. basically the best way a country makes money is through taxes, so, the more people they have working there, more income tax, more sales tax, and so forth. this means, if the amount out standing is great, they need to invest in the people of that country. this would mean interest on two loans, of course.

We should be advised that the food in africa is of a better quality than the rest of the world. this means it is the first to be bought from in the marketplace, of course. this would benefit the knock on businesses of the food industry, namely the manure and pesticide producers of the country.

But, there must be something special about each continent, although we are only dealing with africa for the moment. so, what else is special about africa? i have always vaguely thought of how things in the jungle of south america is different to africa, as the things in africa are bigger, but the things in south america are more venomous. if we were to relate this to resources and things, we could say that the agriculture is also more healthy, or, even that the crops natural cycles result in bigger carrots, for example?

Thatch is something that africa has a lot of. if there was a bigger market for this, then there would be more sales of this sort of thing. i know that it makes for cheap roofs in the rest of the world, so, if we were to advertise and research countries for market interest, we could maybe make a niche for this export? think if we advertised in thailand, we could show them how they could replace worn tiles with thatch, at quite a sweet deal. if they aid yes, hell, we got a new market! things like this will make each continent specialize in something.

Other things unique to africa are our poor currencies. it must be great to look over the board and see these low prices for the third world. i suppose, as a bit of naughty ideas, if all the producers, of, for example, rubber, were to get together and raise prices, then there could be constant demand for rubber, with the west having to pay a few more dollars per kilogram from all the producers, yes?

So, what does africa have? we have the best quality to cost ratio for our native goods, like sheepish slippers and low cost clothing. if we were to advertise in this area, we could expose markets for our goods, uplifting the poor all over south africa, as goods go from producers to middlemen, then to the export people.

Taxation is a great way to raise capital and gain income. if the state was to decrease income tax in the third world, and increase sales tax, then the people will earn more and spend more - no win here.

But, if the state was to decrease both income and sales tax, they would lose money slightly, yes? this means, while they want to let the people spend money, they need to remunerate at a high rate to get the services out there. this means, of course, that the people will 'suffer.' this is because the business owners are greedy, especially in the third world.

Now, if the state was to tax the income of the owners of the business more per capita, then they could make the business pay for the rates of their remuneration. if the state was to tax the owners of the companies more, the more they make, the more they get taxed, then they would obscenely try to max out the gains of the company, which means, of course, expansions. this means more jobs.

If the business is earning 10,000.00 a month, and the employees are paid 3,000.00 a month, that means the owners take 7,000.00. now, with taxes, if the owners are taking home that much, gross, then they get taxed more on it, in growing steps. simply making the business make more than they would with capital gains tax means that they will still stay in the running of the business, but, they will give more to the state through taxation.

So, if the state was to reward the business for increasing employee salaries, and make it harder on people that 'take it all home,' then they would benefit the whole country. this comes back to the owners, who need to re prioritize their business payment things.

Tax incentives are a great way to encourage a better economic climate. the third world has a terrible culture of the boss taking home a lot more than the workers, and, this is not their right, just a general want.

A good market trains it's employees while they work. of course, this is helped by practical applications of heir studies to their work, as, they will be able to practice what they study in their office.

So, it comes to training, but how can a company afford to pay for training? they could employ a lecturer to work for them, maybe from a small business college on a contract over the three week holidays, and, they could work with the employees to make sure they learn something worthy.

Now, if they were to still want a holiday, they could get past students to come and train them, on a contract, so that they do not need to employ them full time. the past students could work from company to company, like a contractor of sorts, and sew the seeds of knowledge.

Productivity leading to sales.

The more you make, the lower the sales price, yes? if you were to make ten nintendos, you could sell them for a hundred dollars each, say, or you could make a billion nintendos and sell them for two dollars each, yes? obviously, with this in mind, you will sell out of the second option, while the first option will lead to no sales, of course.

But why is it like this? well, the lower you sell something for, the more of a 'steal' it is. that means, it will sell. maybe the best way forwards is to just produce without orders at first - if you could have customers, you will have more, of course.

Advantages of africa.

Africa is a huge place with lots of congested areas. this means that it can be developed into a great continent with enough money, as it has the workers already.

If we want to develop, it is cheap to build. maybe we should specialize like india - in india they have a lot of call centres for help and stuff, as, the 'labour' is cheap, the buildings and equipment are cheap, and the people are fairly well educated - lots of doctors come out of india to my country south africa, by the way.

So, what plays to the advantages of africa? you might say mining or farming, as we have strong natives - they were the first choice slaves! - and the most fertile grass lands in the world. maybe we could observe we are also rich in resources regarding rivers and fresh water. maybe farming food is the way to go, or, maybe we could build resorts along the rivers? this would bring in tourists, which is a seasonal thing.

But, we need something that brings in a lot of small amounts, like call centres, or a few big amounts, like italy's cars. maybe we could observe that most of africa lives on the coast, and, go into ship building, as, we know the natives are strong and have stamina, so they could hammer in the bolts to the ships with labour, yes?

Negative money.

Africa has a lot of people and some think of this as more mouths to feed. of course, these are also more hands to work. there is no money, yet there are resources that will provide money. then there is a weak currency, a sure way to attract investment. these are all facts, as far as i am aware.

So, how do we collect resources and investment to turn hungry mouths into working hands? this could be done with very little capital, as, the art aspect of africa is popular. i am talking about the mountain people getting together to make some nice little things, like african sheep skin items.

There must be some advantages to being african, and, these would be that there is a lot of people in africa, meaning that we could become a nucleated economy for the whole continent. think of north korea - they have far fewer people and manage to satisfy their wants from within. think of apartheid south africa, same story.

So, we could see africa lower import duties to see them trade as if one country that is nucleated. this could be seen to be like 'self satisfaction,' where nigeria makes shoes and kenya makes laces. this would mean that they would both be able to sell shoes in massive amounts if need be to other countries.

Of course, it would be better to make the whole shoe in one of those countries and then see more people employed to make these things for other countries. this sort of economics is where two loans are taken out with them both being business loans. this will see the two loans being used on already there businesses, and those businesses that were there already have new customers being the new businesses that loaned out money from somewhere. they will all do business, if they can find a niche, yes?

While they are making money, they will be able to pay back their loans, opening up doors for more investment the more it goes on, of course.

So, how do we free up capital for naturally occurring businesses to loan from? i think maybe they could observe that money in the bank is not really worth anything when they loan it out - it becomes a entry with a negative value. this value must be paid back to the bank or it remains negative, but it is no skin off the nose of the bank to have a negative value there, as a negative value is merely what you owe the bank. this means that this money will go into that account and the bank cannot use it! this is because the money is minus money, and, the less minus money you got doesn't mean the more money you got.

If we were to have a loan of 100 from the bank, it opens an account that says -100, yes? when the account becomes -80 how does that affect the bank? it merely says that it is still not usable money, as, nobody can use negative money.

Now, if the whole bank was to loan out this imaginary money that doesn't mean anything, it would help the whole continent prosper, yes?

I find that africa has a great potential to grow economically. what does china and america have that make them so 'powerful?' they have lots of people - yes, that's right! they have people and they put them to work. as soon as the billionaires realize this, they will take the cheap labour of africa and employ people.

Living in south africa, i have always wondered what goes on in swaziland and lesotho, two countries land locked by south africa. i am also wondering why they are so poor?

surely, with the bad economy and currency ratings of these regions, we could use them to logistic and exchange rate opportunism? think about it, close by - no real logistics or potential for late deliveries - and cheap labour. this should be a gold mine!

Anyway, what does africa have that nobody else has? we have poverty, diseases and stuff like that. this is basically the worst continent to live on, but it doesn't need to be. there are plenty of capable people to employ.

I say there are a lot of competent people to employ, because there are qualifications going to waste! this is because of the lack of investment and the 'brain drain.' it is no secret that most of the people that get degrees go overseas for work, but, what about bringing work here? so, how do we get investment to africa?

One of the draw factors for investors would be cheap labour, and, cheap management too! think about it, if someone here gets a job to work here in africa, then it will be cheaper than hiring someone from america or china or europe to come work here, yes? we are talking about just needing a factory or work premises now. that will also be cheap.

My challenge to the investors is to stop fighting for centimetres in china and so forth, and come grab acres here in africa! any research will back this up.

Students are the way.

Africa is close to germany by rails and ships. they could import machines from germany, and set up their own factories. this would see german engineered goods made in africa.

I say this is a good idea because there is more money for research in germany and europe, of which germany is a 'leader.' if you were to simply buy the plans, which can be bought from the universities, as they are not patented - the projects the students do of course - then they could design moulds for africa.

This would see the best ideas coming straight to a growing economy, and, then there will be futuristic technology coming out of africa. we have all the metals here, why ship them there, use them and then ship them back? this will save time and money, of course.

Then, there is the added advantage of having high quality goods produced here in africa for mass export to the first world.

So, i suggest investing in exchange students or something and getting the plans here.

The continent known as africa is still what the experts call a developing region, and they have the potential to become much richer and prosperous. if they were to combine to form one marketplace, they could through association, boost the markets in this place. of course, they need investors first, yes? how do they get investors?

What does africa have that no other continent has? desperation from the hungry, human capital that bursts at the seams, and plentiful water resources in various places. of course if they were to connect the water to other countries, they could easily boost the output of their neighbors and then they would have a peer that has more capital for investment ~ this could be put into a deal of some sort, yes?

There is a great need to rush in this place, as they are desperately in need of component resources for the sake of the human resources, for the sake of the state resources, for service delivery and so forth. all they need is a chance! this would mean that they need less congested production lines and more competition, yes? this would mean they need to spread the demands to other places in the country. what i find is that there is one company for say liquor, and this means they all buy it from the one supplier. if they were to open new branches, something that would require a slight lapse of income, or moderate loss of capital, they could easily open a new 'branch' somewhere else, and supply more to receive more purchases.

Of course, they never use up all their stock. this means a new customer of some sort would do them good. if they were to make connections between their product and it's availability, they would make less surplus, yes? the problem is they never know how much they need to have available and then they make too much. so how do they make more and sell more?

This could be done by boosting the market ~ the more people working there are, the more access to products and profits there are. if someone was to sell liquor, there would be empty stalls with liquor with nobody being able to afford them. now let's say that someone else decided to make shoes, the people being paid to make the shoes can afford liquor and the people selling liqour can afford shoes, yes? all this exchange gets taxed, and the state can then operate. this means it is in the best interests of the state to create jobs, but how?

Well, each state has a fund where they can draw from. in fact this coffer is imaginary on paper, as they will owe... who do they owe money to when they spend money? they can just make more, hell, they can make more and give it away, even though this creates dependence on these gifts, yes?

So, the state of a third world country could write it into law that the banks could make micro loans more accessible, and then make it allowed for them to write them off in the case of a failed business. in the case that the bank loans out money for a small business, they could keep the assets when it is written off, and then the bank makes a profit, while the imaginary debt is written off, yes? this is a fool proof plan, all it takes is some faith that nobody will hold them to account for things that have nothing to do with them, or, that they need to pay for something they are supplying.

Housing schemes.

I have been thinking, and, it occurred to me that if you really want to buy things, it is easy! basically, you borrow [x] money. then you buy [y] goods. then, you sell [y] goods for [x] money. then you have broken even, yes?

Then, you use [x] money to buy [y] goods again! the [x] is what you borrowed and still owe, yes? now you buy a second home [z]? then you are in debt to [x] plus [x] doubling your debt. then, you have [2x] and [2y]? then you sell [1y] to get you enough to pay back the second home, and you keep the [y] you sell it for, leaving you with [1x] and [2y]!

So, it would be [2x] + [2y] - [1y] + [1y] - [1x] = [1x] + [2y]

Massive economics.

Today, i had an apple. i had it stolen from me, and then i demanded a dollar for it. i got the dollar, and bought another apple for myself. the dollar went to the person selling the apples, yes? can you see where this is going?

Of course, if we have a lot of people, then there are usually two goods moving on a escalator type of scheme, yes? how about many directions with many apples and dollars?

This means, that, the more people there are, and the more people that get to eat,the more money there is changing hands, yes? let's try to make this a formula? let's call x 'wealth,' y apples and z dollars?

So, if you have [x] = [y ^ z] + [z ^y] . this i figure because if you have three apples and ten dollars, you would have apples times by itself dollar times? this would see three apples become thirty apples in circulation, and ten dollars come to a thousand dollars! you basically just keep adding the dollars and apples to find your wealth, even if they have not been sold yet, they count as wealth of the country, yes?

But, then there is the people or consumers that need to be shown as potential suppliers? this would mean, if a is a consumer and b is a supplier;

(wealth =) x = [y ^ z ^ a ^ b] + [z ^ y ^ b ^ a]

Or, maybe it is [x] = [yzabc] which would be [{y}apples, times by {z}dollars, times by {a}consumers, times by {b}suppliers, times by {c}profit markup] =

World peace formula.

This thread is all about peace. of course, i am starting this thread because i wager i can bring peace to any conflict, and, i welcome you to test me on that. if you think you can do better, just jump right in, yeah?

My theory for peace is that the people that control the armies just want to stay in power and collect personal monies. they answer to the rest of their party, and they are allowed to sit at the top because the party has chosen them to.

So, if it is with these guidelines that we approach the controversies, then it will be made easier. there are of course other factors to this, that the politicians do not want to get involved in things that do not concern them, unless they think it will bring them votes, like vietnam, yes? this was where the people demanded that the politicians get involved, and, that would have brought them votes, yes?

If, for example, the north korean provocation of the south korean peninsula as to be observed, then we would see that some entity in the north is funding, somehow, a disruption of activities in the southern peninsula, yes? this means they think it will disrupt the flow of economics, placing money outside the reach of the authorities and then making south korea poorer. this means, another thing to look for with the conflicts is to get at your enemy, as they will remove you from power, yes?

So, there is a problem being attributed to the north's desire for survival? this means that they need people to see them as the right side to the conflict, of course. i have no idea how this is being done, but somehow they have semi achieved this, what with the disruption.

Now, it is up to the south to prove to these people causing these 'bottlenecks' that they identify north korea's success, as not being in the best interests of the south, and then that they return to the way things were, yes? protests can stop the workings of a country, but if they go on too long after the demands have not been met, then they cannot effect changes because there is no economy to draw resources from to affect these changes.

So, the political formula is to get professional and personal with presidents and cabinets ~ power, money, survival.

Getting the gangsters.

Gangs run riot in the world. they are like a mob of people constantly protesting, yes? they are a blemish or stain on the fabric of society and must be stopped or sent to jail, or, reformed.

I think subliminal messages in the media could brain wash them to see that gangs are bad news, yes? these messages could be to the point, with pictures of gang leaders on the front page each day and the charges with them - in 'ghetto papers,' of course.

Or, they could try to get them to move to the same area far from everyone else? this would be like apartheid, in a way, but upon being convicted of gang activity, they could all be moved to an area where there are only other gangsters. this will keep the wolves and sheep separated, of course.

Or, they could demand that every house without an income is moved to similar suburbs. they could get a ton of wooden houses - if they cannot afford homes nor have identity documents, they cannot work, so must be moved somewhere where crime is acceptable, of course - not that it is acceptable, just "steal from that guy with the gun!"

As another measure, they could also try to give out curfews to people without identity documents. this would mean, the gangs would be the ones without these, and need to frequently go to the police station to get them replaced. in certain areas, this will keep them off the streets when they might say they are looking for work, of course - that is a pivotal stumbling block to any curfew, the excuses of looking for work.

Or, they could observe that often gangs live with people with houses that are into drugs. if we were to remove the people that are the 'seeds' from the 'leaches,' then the only thing bringing them back is being able to get drugs from them.

Or, maybe we should focus on getting them to this 'new area?' it would be sort of like a shanty town, and, health services can get them out of the houses where they are proving to be a health risk to the kids, or, people on drugs. the story goes, that, the kids are around drugs, so blood tests are involved, and, the risks to the people with the jobs, they need to have blood tests for their own sake. if the whole lot of them do drugs, it should be a law to break them up so they cannot motivate their peers to do drugs.

Or, they could observe whether the person has done it regularly or since their warning, then prosecuted for knowing where to get drugs, evidently, and harbouring a criminal. off to the wooden houses!

Rape, theft and murder.

I want to get rid of these three problems, in separate entries, of course. for this entry, we will begin with the problem of rape.

For a start, wearing white clothing will make you look 'loud' so rapists will avoid you.

If you were to wear a chastity belt, or, a 'new innovation' replacing the chastity belt, it could come to the point where you are protected physically from penetration. if they kiss your mouth, that isn't so bad, neither is the less favoured fondling of breasts, but this will protect you from the worst things.

If you were to have a free wifi headset, you could wear it out around parking lots and stay connected to your peers or security, or, anyone on that wave length in the building or whatever. this would make screaming and shouting about where you are easy, and, with a locator, you could see any suspicious areas where the woman is walking, and, ask her why? if you do not get an answer, off to the rescue!

Theft.

To stop theft, we need to either make it unable for people to steal, or stop them from needing to or wanting to steal.

If we were to take an example - a car - this is less easy to steal than a apple. so, let's try to stop people from stealing apples from the market, that will cover the car i hope too!

If you want to stop people from stealing apples, we need to have 'lie detectors' at each tenth block in the area we want to stop the theft. this will register all illegal activities in that area, as well as give coordinates for the place. then, with a satellite image, we could snap the occurrence of theft or illegal activity. this could easily be used as a mug shot, and, satellites are not that expensive.

Instead of having the satellites out in space, we could set them up in the cities, like eight or so in a circle back to back, yes?

Rapid response times.

The only problem with the new technology, which should be quite cheap, is the response times. this could be done at their leisure, as, they could, with this well developed close range image, get the finger prints of the person printed onto their screens, yes?

Then, if they do not have finger prints registered, they could, with chemical sensors, get the colour of the clothes, basically.

And, they could also try to watch the person as where they are going.

It is clear that there will be some paranoia when they feel fear from theft, killing or being killed, fear rape or do something else that is illegal.

Stopping muggings.

Muggings are hard to stop, because they are so easy to do. countless people are mugged each day because there are more of the thieves than there are people with things they want. how do we stop this thing from happening?

Maybe if we were to observe that people can run away, they could just avoid these people? this would require that the person be wearing running shoes though, so, maybe not the best option?

How about if there was to be an application for cell phones where the phone makes a hell of a noise? maybe a 'wrist watch' that is very loud and then when the button is pushed it is triggered? this noise will make them worry for a while, but, if there is a cold society, then this will not work very well, as everyone will ignore them?

Maybe if there was to be a lot of people walking together, this could be avoided?

Or, of course, if the people were to take a bus to get where they are going, they could see the troublesome dangerous route avoided?

This could be complimented by having more bus stops, of course.

Traffic accidents.

Traffic accidents are a real problem this time of year. the best way to avoid a traffic accident is to have grid lock! yes! this would stop people from speeding, as they would be back to back with other cars.

First let's deal with the problem of pedestrians being knocked over? if they were to stay on the side walks, it would stop them from being knocked over, so, it is their own fault, yes? of course, to these people i must say that they need to ask for more zebra crossings where they feel they need them.

Now, for the big one - car to car accidents.

If the cars were to maintain a safe following distance, then they would be safer. i think, throughout the year, there should be shocking images of people in car accidents, making people aware of the danger they could be in if they do not pay attention.

Then, there is the problem of driver's being distracted. if they were to pay attention, and be less aggressive with putting themselves first, then there would be less accidents. i think the trick is to make them think other's are idiots, but, not so that they try to overtake them, so that they must be courteous, of course. this could be achieved by putting up more robots, everywhere you can. this will make it obvious who has to go and when.

Of course, if the sites for common accidents were to be taken into account, we could have extra traffic officers patrolling these areas at various times, and, places with less accidents could receive less patrols, of course.

> The problem with traffic is that is it delays workers and causes stress. this is obviously enemy number one of the employers and state, yes?
>
> If we were to observe that making more roads, not connected to each other, would be a good thing, and more off ramps would lead to much less congestion, due to the air coming out of the balloon example i made, yet cannot find on this server for some reason, we need to make it even easier to 'dilute' traffic, yes?
>
> How about if we were to observe that much time is wasted through people pushing in or changing lanes during the 'rush?' this could be rectified by making it harder to change lanes with many little islands near the off ramps, yes? this will see traffic naturally moving from point [a] to point [b].

Alcoholism.

This problem is pretty bad in my country south africa. the best way to stop people from getting too much alcohol must be to stop them from buying it, but even then there will be others to buy for them. come to think of it, under age drinking is also bad.

To stop people from misusing alcohol, we should sell it with a 'prescription.' you will need to get a form from the police station that says you are allowed to buy so much alcohol and then you will need to wait until next month to buy more. this can be regulated by email too, to make it easier, maybe from the hospital?

Or;

We could have a involuntary submitting of people's names to hospitals and police stations that are rumored to over use it. this could be anonymous from friends and stuff, and, we could make it a criminal offense to see these people and not report it.

Or;

We could make people schedule appointments with general practitioners as soon as they buy some alcohol. they would need a clean bill of health to buy more.

Or;

We could go to the work place and get a blood test to show how much is in their blood, of course.

> Maybe what we need to do is have water coolers at each bar, with a breathalyser available? this will let drunken mongrels drink their way to 'dilutedness' flushing the alcohol from their bodies and testing themselves until it is safe?
>
> ... and having them hand their keys in until they get a clean bill of health. this will stop drunken driving, and, all other forms of alcoholism is up to the people drinking.
>
> To stop alcoholism completely, the alcohol could be set by chemicals to a new limit that is may not exceed in your body. say, when it reaches a certain level, the body will just stay the same, sweating the excess alcohol out? this could be done by sticking sleeping tablets into the booze, effectively insuring the lives of others ont he road, and, preventing excess alcohol abuse.
>
> Or they could put stuff into alcohol that fills the person, like yeast, lots of it. then, the person will not be able to get as drunk as before, and, i am sure most of the alcohol users out there wouldn't mind being full if it means that it will save someone's life!

Gel that glows in the dark?

I have heard there are hair sprays that let your hair glow in the dark? i have heard there is also gel that holds your hair in nearly any shape you want? why not put them together into a spray, so you can do your hair whenever you want? this should be able to be carried in the little bags that women seem to be into nowadays, yes?

Now, i suppose it would be hard to find the formula for these two things, and also suppose that skimming the most helpful chemicals out of the formula would leave the gel and colors less effective, but, would make the hair less heavy, yes? i want this hair spray to have more then one color to change to, so we will see them change like a chameleon under different intensities of light and so forth. i am also suggesting that it comes with scents, like deodorant, where they will have a limited time for the scent to wear off, like the rest of it, which can be reapplied quickly in the bathroom of the club or mall you are in, yes?

So, we have a plan, how do we get there?

The gel is easiest to apply, as all you need is a passive glue, maybe some 'mucous' of some sort? this will fade as it will dry up, leaving the hair slightly thicker than before, easily solved by quickly combing your hair with a new comb - patent that too! mixing this with zinc, as it is a metal, and silicon and quarts for a prism effect, as this will be, under the correct densities, like a 'prism,' yes? then, for the scents, we should use some perfumes that are 'thin' in density so as to make the rest of it not too thick or harmful to hair, which is, like skin, a collection of 'biomass,' and, a separate organ of itself, like skin, yes?

New railways, faster.

Rail ways are the best way to transport goods from one area to another. i find that this way of transit is exceptionally cheap and fast, and, with the advent of the fusion power stations, we will find that it is even easier to use them.

The problem is laying the tracks. i watched a motion picture called "lawrence of arabia" and saw them trying to destroy these tracks in the second world war, and i saw another motion picture where they had to lay them - i noticed it is much easier to blow them up and vandalize them than to lay them.

That is why i am pushing for a new track laying vehicle. it will be wide, so it will lay tracks in new areas, where there is no urban walkways to limit how broad it is. it will be heavy, as it needs to pump those rails into the ground - it will lay a complete track as it rides, of course.

It will be a heavy monster truck sized vehicle, that rides along laying the 'plates' and rails and bottom of the line, with a new 'type of wiring.' instead of having electricity run along the top of the rails with the top of the train, it will be electrified along the rials themselves, which are conductors as well, being metal, of course.

So, the heavy vehicle, places the plates down, then rapidly lays the 'rungs' at about let's say twenty miles an hour, and then it will be in place, of course.

Absolute zero.

This is a condition where the mass of the atom is at rest, but is only theoretical. if all mass in the atom was to rest, it would maybe break away, as, it would have no active bonds.

If it was moving, it would gather heat, so, absolute zero can only be possible if it is at rest, if possible. of course, this means that all 'linked' atoms would also have to be at zero, due to knock on effects of heat, and, therefore, there can be no mass at absolute zero because it would make others at absolute zero, unless it is in like deep space, and, then is something we do not need to worry about in chemistry.

Accuracy and precision.

This is where there is precision, meaning that things follow the lead of the last 'entry' and the trueness is where the 'entry' is more random but seems to 'circle' the cylinder or target - it would find a pattern better.

Organic acid anhydride.

This is where two earth semi metals come together around one oxygen atom. this will basically be like rust, which is also an 'acid based thing.' if you think about it, why does stuff rust? it is because the metal is made into an acid that eats away at some metals.

Now, these metals are combining with an oxygen atom to form something acidic. this would be like having ice cream or metals and running with them - oxygen onto them. what will happen is that they will like deform and look weird, yes? this is oxygen meeting solid stuff that is not real metals.

More on acids.

Acids are there to break down compounds. if you were to observe that this is because of 'bonding,' then you will also know that this is an erratic bond between two things - they are very aggressive.

All bonds are formed by electrons, so it will work like electricity and fire when it comes down to acidity. if you were to observe that all acids can be in any form, then you will also see that liquid is the most common one.

Then, there is orbitals catching onto the other things and changing them. this would be where the electron bonds are so strong that they change the form into a gas.

Allotropy.

This is where the outcome of the elements are dependent on the temperature and density of the element. For example, carbon makes up diamonds and graphite too. We need to find a way to distinguish between carbon forms without having to observe it at various temperatures. this is because once carbon turns to something like diamonds, it can get very hot or cold and still remain diamond.

The main problem of course is that they all have the same orbital allocations or amounts. this is because it is still the same element! so, we need a way to define the differences.

The good news is that they must be just more dense collections of the same element, so, you cannot have a single diamond atom by itself - it is the sum of a lot of atoms.

Of course, they may be in the same amounts, but they are at different pressures, as shown here;

So, we can see that different densities lead to different 'results.' this means that instead of writing C for the chemical composition, we would write something like C99 or something for diamonds, yes?

So, if it is not really C99, it would instead be 99C?

Actually it would be 9C^x where shows the area, yes?

Maybe if it was C^x where x shows the area covered?

I know this fro maths, where, the symbols are shown to be powers, showing their complexity or difficulty of space to element ratio.

CSx would be the forumla!

Of course, density also plays a role, shown by the letter D.

So, diamonds would be C[SD].

> The only way that all this can be true is if all ideal gas constants are one. this is because if [p^1 x V^1] / [T^1 x n^1 =] everything of those to the power of two, and 3 x 1 [does not] = 3 x 9, the only two answers can be are 1 or 0, and, seeing as how it has a escalating number of values, they will spiral out of control!
>
> Of course, this seems to be awry from a typical formula - how can it only be one?
>
> Maybe if we were to observe the more complex example of this;
>
>> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avogadro%27s_law**
>> *Taking STP to be 101.325 kPa and 273.15 K, we can find the volume of one mole of a gas:*
>>
>> $$V_{\mathrm{m}} = \frac{V}{n} = \frac{RT}{p} = \frac{(8.314\mathrm{J mol^{-1} K^{-1}})(273.15\mathrm{K})}{101.325\mathrm{kPa}} = 22.41\mathrm{dm^3 mol^{-1}} = 22.41\mathrm{liters}/$$
>>
>> *For 100.00 kPa and 273.15 K, the molar volume of an ideal gas is 22.712 dm3mol−1.*
>
> You simply put a minus sign on the mol and K, first of all. so, it is [-273.15K x 273.15K] which would equal [K^-1 x 2].
>
> And, if Vm = V/n, then m = -n, yes?

Boiling point.

This is where anything that is not gas becomes gas. it could also affect gases if it is hot enough, think of humidity, yes?

It has to do with pressure. so, if the pressure is too great, it spits the substance out as gas. let us analyze a classical piece of glass on the bush floor? if it was that the glass is magnifying the heat there, well, heat is like pressure, and pressure is therefore like electricity. this means, of course, that the pressure of atoms connecting to the materials or fluids is like density in my assessment of chemistry, previously covered.

Now, if the density of the stuff can be found, then the orbital number can be found, and, then we can see them killing off the orbital bonds and then releasing it in 'atomic form,' or 'gas form.'

Of course, the more orbitals it has the more heat or pressure it can resist. this makes it denser, of course.

Avagadro's law is true because all values are squared, and, therefore means that it will come up tot he same value. for example, if it was that T = 3 and n = 5, then there would be 15 and 225 respectively. this means, of course, that the divisor is also squared, so, it would be like 3 x 3 / 3 = 3.

Catalysis.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalysis**
> ***Catalysis is the increase in the rate of a chemical reaction due to the participation of an additional substance called a catalyst.[1] With a catalyst, reactions occur faster and with less energy. Because catalysts are not consumed, they are recycled. Often only tiny amounts are required.[2]***

Guess what this is based on? orbitals! electrons are the best way to measure energy and density, and, they will be used here by me again too. These catalysis things are like potential energy that is not dense, as it will trigger quickly.

Biochemistry.

This is for lack of a better name, organic chemistry. if you were to know that the living being can have small amounts of anything inside it, then it becomes much harder. as i have already said, the four main things you will find in the body of a living thing, especially human beings, is carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. the rest are found in smaller amounts all over the place.

So, this field of study is about what happen int he body. of course, if you have followed, you will know about catalysis and other functions in the body that are triggered by certain things. this means, of course, that the body is completely reactive to nerves and chemicals, and, that the body works like a computer, being, if this or when this, then this.

The biochemistry for the body goes along the lines of removing poisons from the food we eat, leaving them to be put out in a 'toxic fecal mess.' the body draws all the things it needs from the 'fuels,' and then excretes the rest, as nearly everything we take into the body is poison. if it was not poison, why would the body push it out? if it has a use, it will be used, and if not, then it will be flushed.

So, the body 'sieves' stuff in our bodies to take the building components from the food or water. then, the body will suck those chemicals into the blood stream and they will find their ways to the blood cells and so forth.

The blood cells absorb the chemicals and molecules by acidity - the outside of the cells are always acidic, as, then they can break the fuel down to make it for the body to use. this is because the cells are aggressive, as they are 'burning' with a fire of sorts, and, then they will have electron bonds between the fuels and the cells. this is like making a cup of coffee, where you will put the coffee into water, which has a low ph value, but not enough to destroy our bodies.

Dipoles.

This is like a magnetic thing. i see on the wikipedia that the it is either a lesser charge that attracts a lesser charge, or, similar charge attracting a similar charge.

So, if we were to try to make sense of this, we could say that water would mix with something with less orbitals more quickly than something with more orbitals, as, the orbitals can attract or resist things. if it were water with gold, it would not mix, as the orbital difference is too high. if it was water with baryon, then the mixing would be easy as the mass and density is less, so;

If the mass of molten lead and molten gold were put together, they would mix, as, water would evaporate, yes? this means that similar things attract similar things, but, this is about dipoles, so;

It also makes sense to say dense things repel other things, yes? this is because the congestion or thing is so full of electrons, it will resist bonds with other things. think of how the air is made up - is it full of simple elements that are not dense? is it full of elements with less orbitals? of course!

Now, the field of static magnetic dipole is;

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole**
>
> $$B(\rho, z) = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi(z^2+\rho^2)^{3/2}}\sqrt{1+\frac{3z^2}{z^2+\rho^2}}$$

Where B is the strength of the field.

From this we can see that [3z^2] / [z^2 + p^2] = equals something to do with the sum, and, it is probably a positive number because [p^2] = [3z] at least, so, z > p. this also says, by hook or by crook, that [3z] is greater than [p^2]. this then also means that [-B] = -B / [p/z] then flip it to a positive number. So, the strength of the field is equal to the number of orbitals inside of it - for each orbital is an electron, and each electron has a weight, and kinetic or potential energy is measured in mass times by 1/3 or the left over of the mass from the quarks to electrons and leptons and all that jazz.

Would it then be possible to count all energy in the universe as being made up of the left overs of the quarks to leptons and electrons and mesons and stuff, giving you a fixed value per atom per mass or any type?

To find the rate at which mass becomes energy, you need to take into account all the things about mass becoming energy. they all have different densities due to orbitals making them dense or 'hard' or 'thick.' so, we could say that an orbital or electron in the 'orbital electron cloud' would become energy at a rate of electron bonding, yes?

If electrons bond at a rate of light, as they have a fixed photon with them, then they will travel with the photon to the next point of being. how can a photon move unless it has mass? how can anything move unless it has mass? if it had no mass, then it would be devoid of quarks which give mass and electrons, leptons and mesons that need to feed off mass to keep them stable. this is like electricity, where we find the electricity is actually unstable electrons consuming mass, creating pictures on the television somehow. actually, let's cover that first?

> If electricity is sent through wires to the appliance, then it will cause it to become active. this is like a fire; if you throw sparks onto fire lighters - those white things that start fires - then you will find that they will ignite and cause things to go on and off, like binary. this is typical to all electronics, so, if you have an i.t. degree you should be able to fix a television or washing machine too! but, back to the rate at which mass becomes energy;
>
> If we were to want to measure the speed that mass ignites, we need to look to the orbitals holding them together, as, the more they are held together, the slower they will come apart. this is why simply boiling water will lead to steam, and you will need a huge molten thing for gold.
>
> So, if we were to find the rate electrons bond at, we could say they are bonding to other atoms outside the cloud of the material or item or thing. this means that instead of finding rates they melt at, we need to find rates they bond at, as it will simply be bonding to something else, like a monkey in a tree on fire just jumping to another tree. the thing is, we do not see the trees the monkeys are jumping to, as it is like thin air come that - just like hydrogen or oxygen, yes?
>
> So, we need to find the rate that electrons bond at, then find out how the mass is converting into energy. the funny thing is, that it is not converting, it is just releasing electrons! this whole bonding thing goes into the rest of the world and universe outside the thing, and then they will - the electrons - either be focused into some personal man made use, or fizzle away becoming heat or something.

Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ion#Anions_and_cations**

> *Since the electric charge on a proton is equal in magnitude to the charge on an electron, the net electric charge on an ion is equal to the number of protons in the ion minus the number of electrons.*

So, it comes to pass that we have plus protons, minus electrons. this means that each proton has a charge of one third, and each electron has a negative charge of one third. this means, of course, there must be more positive energy from the quarks as then there will not be 'excited.' this will mean that there must be mass to feed this energy, or, it will remain unstable until it satisfies itself on something to stabilize it. this is like wood being burned and becoming charcoal with the charred areas representing the areas that were needed to satisfy the fire.

I want to find out the ratio of potential to kinetic energy. this would surely be for each gram, there should be so much kinetic energy produced, yes?

This ratio should be each unit of weight to a joule of energy, more or less.

> Originally Posted by **google search**
>
> 1. *Fundamental particles of atom are electron, proton and neutron.*
>   *Magnitutide of charge: Charge of electron is 1.6022 x 10-19 Coulomb.*
>   *Mass of electron: Mass of electron is 0.000548597 a.m.u.*

> *or **9.1** x **10-31kg.***

So, for each half a kilojoule, there is a thousand electrons.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_energy**
>
> ***Specific energy** is energy per unit mass. (It is also sometimes called "energy density," though "energy density" more precisely meansenergy per unit volume.) It is used to quantify, for example, stored heat or other thermodynamic properties of substances such asspecific internal energy, specific enthalpy, specific Gibbs free energy, and specific Helmholtz free energy. It may also be used for thekinetic energy or potential energy of a body. Specific energy is an intensive property, whereas energy and mass are extensive properties.*
>
> *The SI unit for specific energy is the joule per kilogram (J/kg). Other units still in use in some contexts are the kilocalorie per gram (Cal/g or kcal/g), mostly in food-related topics, watt hours per kilogram in the field of batteries, and the Imperial unitBTU per pound (BTU/lb), in someengineering and applied technical fields. [1] The gray and sievert are specialized measures for specific energy absorbed by body tissues in the form of radiation. The following table shows the factors for converting to J/kg:*
>
> Originally Posted by **google search**
>
> 1. *Compared to the protons and neutrons they have practically no mass and so contribute essentially nothing to the mass of the atom. An electron actually weighs about **0.00054** amu. This is so much less than the mass of a proton or a neutron that the mass of the electrons is ignored in determining the mass of an atom.*

Absolute electrode potential, in electrochemistry, according to an IUPAC definition, [1] is the electrode potentialof a metal measured with respect to a universal reference system (without any additional metal–solution interface).

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Absolute_electrode_potential**
>
> *For practical purposes, the value of the absolute electrode potential of the*
>
> *standard hydrogen electrode is best determined with the utility of data for an ideally-polarizablemercury(Hg) electrode:*
>
> $E^{\ominus}(\mathrm{H^+/H_2})(\mathrm{abs}) = \phi^{\mathrm{Hg}} + \Delta_S^{\mathrm{Hg}}\psi^{\ominus}_{\sigma=0} - E^{\mathrm{Hg}}_{\sigma=0}(\mathrm{SHE})$*where:*
>
> $E^{\ominus}(\mathrm{H^+/H_2})(\mathrm{abs})$ *is the absolute standard potential of the hydrogen electrode*$\sigma = 0$ *denotes the condition of the point of zero charge at the interface.*

For a hydrogen electrode potential the right way to work it out would be to work out the how many electrons there are in the metal, as, these will allow communication of electricity in the practical way of doing things.

Position and displacement of particles.

To find where the particle is, you need to take a starting point and then find the coordinates with altitude and direction. this is the same as having north and west and how high.

To find the direction, you must have a facing point. This can be found on any 'map' or with a compass. to find the altitude you need to only measure the hight of the particle from the sea line.

If you want to see how long it takes to move from one area to another, you take the direction in units from one point to the other, and find the time it takes to get there. this will leave you with 'time' by area or location.

Biochemistry.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemistry**
> ***Biochemistry****, sometimes called* ***biological chemistry****, is the study of chemical processes within and relating to living organisms.[1] By controlling information flow through biochemical signaling and the flow of chemical energy through metabolism, biochemical processes give rise to the complexity of life. Over the last 40 years, biochemistry has become so successful at explaining living processes that now almost all areas of the life sciences from botany to medicine are engaged in biochemical research.[2] Today, the main focus of pure biochemistry is in understanding how biological molecules give rise to the processes that occur within living cells, which in turn relates greatly to the study and understanding of whole organisms.Biochemistry is closely related to molecular biology, the study of the molecular mechanisms by which geneticinformation encoded inDNA is able to result in the processes of life. Depending on the exact definition of the terms used, molecular biology can be thought of as a branch of biochemistry, or biochemistry as a tool with which to investigate and study molecular biology.*
> *Much of biochemistry deals with the structures, functions and interactions of biological macromolecules, such as proteins, nucleic acids,carbohydrates and lipids, which provide the structure of cells and perform many of the functions associated with life. The chemistry of the cell also depends on the reactions of smaller molecules and ions. These can be inorganic, for example water and metal ions, ororganic, for example the amino acids which are used to synthesize proteins. The mechanisms by which cells harness energy from their environment via chemical reactions are known as metabolism. The findings of biochemistry are applied primarily in medicine, nutrition, and agriculture. In medicine, biochemists investigate the causes and cures of disease. In nutrition, they study how to maintain health and study the effects of nutritional deficiencies. In agriculture, biochemists investigate soil and fertilizers, and try to discover ways to improve crop cultivation, crop storage and pest control.*

This is chemistry related to living things. it all boils down to getting cells to 'swap fuels,' so they can function. the fuels come from the outside world and even babies can identify which are fuels by the way they taste. for example, a pacifier will be 'fun' but it is not like they are going to try to eat it.

Now, to get them swapping information or 'fuels,' they need to have acids to break stuff down. then, they need the cells to absorb the stuff - it is not like your lungs will try to break down water, yes? this is called metabolism, where the acidic levels of your body help the fuels dissolve, of course.

Of course, this is not that simple. if you were to have different amounts of dissolve in your body, from person to person, then we would find that some people can dissolve some things faster, and other things take slower.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PH**
> *In chemistry, **pH** (/piːˈeɪtʃ/) is the negative log of the activity of the hydrogen ion in an aqueous solution. Solutions with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are basic or alkaline. Pure water has a pH of 7. Contrary to popular belief, this value can extend past 0 or 14 for sufficiently concentrated acids and bases, however it is difficult to measure precisely.[1]The pH scale is traceable to a set of standard solutions whose pH is established by international agreement.[2] Primary pH standard values are determined using aconcentration cell with transference, by measuring the potential difference between a hydrogen electrode and a standard electrode such as thesilver chloride electrode. Measurement of pH for aqueous solutions can be done with a glass electrode and apH meter, or using indicators.*
> *pH measurements are important in medicine, biology, chemistry, agriculture, forestry, food science, environmental science, oceanography,civil engineering, chemical engineering, nutrition, water treatment & water purification, and many other applications.*
> *Mathematically, pH is the negative logarithm of the activity of the (solvated) hydroniumion, more often (albeit somewhat inaccurately) expressed as the measure of the hydronium ion concentration.[3]*

Now, if you were to have an acid level in your body, it is like p.h., like for a pool. this is where there is a varying degree of hydrogen in each person's body. if the hydrogen is more than 7, it is normal, but if it is less than seven then it is considered acidic. this means, you need to have less hydrogen in your body. hydrogen is the first gas on the periodic table and only has one orbital, meaning it has one electron in the cloud. this means it is not held together very tightly, and will be penetrated easily. this means it is more soluble or 'dissolveable.'

So, if you were to have a lot of hydrogen in your body, from fresh air, it will help you dissolve the stuff quicker. if you were to have another way of getting hydrogen into your body, say through certain foods, then that will also be good, as it will add to the solubility of your blood, where all the food ends up.

Absolute electrode potential.

This is where we try to find the maximum potential for electrodes in a metal. this is like the amount of conductors in the metal, you could say.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Absolute_electrode_potential**
> $$E^{\ominus}(\mathrm{H}^+/\mathrm{H}_2)(\mathrm{abs}) = \phi^{\mathrm{Hg}} + \Delta_S^{\mathrm{Hg}}\psi^{\ominus}_{\sigma=0} - E^{\mathrm{Hg}}_{\sigma=0}(\mathrm{SHE})$$

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Absolute_electrode_potential**
> *According to a more specific definition presented by Trasatti,[2] the absolute electrode potential is the difference in electronic energy between a point inside the metal (Fermi level) of an electrode and a point outside the electrolyte in which the electrode is submerged (an electron at rest in vacuum).*

This is the way it is done through a formula, of course. maybe if we were to

> put it into terms, we could say that every metal conducts heat, therefore conducts electricity, as electricity is unsettled orbital activity, then we could say that everything that would melt, being a conductor of course, would be a have a maximum of conducting potential, yes?
>
> Basically, the more orbitals the metal has, the more can move and get excited. therefore, it is safe to say that the higher the atomic number, the more potential it has. this means that you can use the formula i helped make about the amount of orbitals each substance has, of course.

Computational fluid dynamics.

This is very hard to study, so i thought i would come up with a new system for measuring fluid dynamics.

If we were to observe fluid dynamics, we would find there are only a few things we want to know about the 'fluid.' fluids and chemicals are used mainly in medicine and petroleum, pesticides and food stuffs too. this means we do not need to know anything other what is relevant.

So, in the fluids, we will need to figure out the [1] melting or boiling points, [2] deterioration points - where they expire, and, why? - [3] what makes them taste this way or that, and the [4] lethality of the poisons at various temperatures and densities of mixtures.

[1] Melting and boiling points should all be rather close together for food stuffs and chemical as they need to be observed. if you were to observe the boiling point of water, it is thin, so will have a low density and boiling point. the thicker it gets, the harder it is to 'melt.' these points do not need to be found out exactly - i cannot see mr min trying to transport them in closeness to the sun, can you? a safe mark should be made when they start to boil, and a safety percentage chopped off to represent the tendency to overdo things.

[2] Things get old. these chemicals will also get old. if we were to observe any medication out there, they will have expiration dates. if you were to focus on the smell of them, you could detect a 'sour' odor indicating a foul mixture, that is off, yes? this new odor smelling could replace a lot of the thermal or heat measuring things. a simple sniff from a chemical sniffer, like at the air port, would be able to drag over them all at once, and, not have to mix and remix mixtures.

[3] Taste is important in the food industry. if you sell the old coke or the new coke, there is a hell of a difference. the thing is, coke used to be a medicine, but later people just drank it for fun. then, they wanted to improve the taste so they could sell even more. detecting the taste could be done with the odor sniffing device too, much cheaper and faster than mixing and taste testing.

[4] The same can be done here with the chemical sniffer for odor - the poison should go to dangerous 'levels of odor.' of course, the better poisons will not harm the people putting them on the crops, so, they need to contain the poisons in the 'mixture' and then regulate the poisons so they are not so lethal they affect 'upon contact.' they need to find the right chemicals to make the mixture affect insects from inside when they eat it, and, of course, the personnel will have suites to protect them against the poisons. then there is the point of not poisoning the plants, easily remedied by diluting the poison so there is room to breathe from the leaves.

Fluid dynamics basics.

This is where we study the movement of fluids. they say that included in this is gases and sometimes matter too. if we were to observe the changes in 'form,' nearly anything can become a fluid, yes?

So, if we want to understand how this works, there are formulas for these 'conservation laws.' energy conservation means it keeps going, as there is energy to push it further, like when you need to stand up after you lie down, yes? these formulas are;

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\iiint_V \rho\, dV = -$$

So, this is a mess, but what we can tell is that it is about continuity, yes? For continuity, we need to understand that this is how long it will continue for, or, 'time limit cap,' yes? are we dealing with time or area, though? i know! we will take [volts] and then minus the [distance] divide that by [area], so it would be like [v - distance] / [area], more or less, of course.

Classical mechanics.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy#Classical_mechanics**
> *In classical mechanics, energy is a conceptually and mathematically useful property, as it is a conserved quantity. Several formulations of mechanics have been developed using energy as a core concept.*

I figure the way mechanics comes into action is through mass equals potential energy. if there is a need for more kinetic energy, then there is a need for more mass, or, better mass to energy change.

If you need to get more out of it, you need to put more into it, or, you need to make it convert better. take an old steam engine, it will use up coal to make heat to make steam to turn a lever. this has become a fuel injected engine, which will take much less to put a lot more out.

To find new ways to put more out, it depends what you put in. take for example fission energy; it is where you create a little star and then draw from it like with solar panels, basically. if it were created inside a conductor mechanism, then it would be able to transfer heat directly to the 'core,' yes?

So, in classical mechanics, so many orbitals in, more quarks in therefore, quarks are mass, denser materials have more orbitals and therefore more quarks, more mass into system.

The problem is some materials are too dense to dissolve properly. this means that liquids, not too dense yet not too 'light' would make some of the best fuels.

Maybe if we were to observe the way mechanisms work logically, we could find a good way to teach kids what to expect if they want to go into this field.

So, we have a goal, we have a strategy, we need machines or a way of achieving this goal. if we want to build an engine, we need to observe that the most advanced things humanity knows about are engines chemicals for removing stains, medicines and gun powder. these were things sought out the most with the most money behind them.

So, how do we build an engine? first we need to mass produce the engine so it will make a profit, so, we need tools and molds. this is where we pour metals and stuff into the mold and then it sets to make the engine with all the spokes and stuff included. this means we need to first have a diagram with measurements and values, and, then we need to have it in a language that everybody can understand. this means maths, of course. then, also some science, as there must be a good understanding of materials and heat distribution, so the engine does not overheat.

Another thing to observe with engineering is that there are certain stress levels of materials, due to mass and heat. for example, if you were in a raft, and tried rowing with a matchstick off a rock, you would break the match. if you were to want to ride a car all the way in first gear, the stress levels are more stressed due to riding in first gear, meaning, you will ruin the engine.

So, there is heat and mass. all of this can be explained by simple chemistry. the more dense the material is, the more stress due to weight it can handle, and the more heat it can handle. this is why we usually use metals, as they have a higher density due to orbital clouds holding them together than say fluids or gases, of course.

So, how do we calculate how much heat and mass a engine or material can handle? if it is related to orbitals, and my orbital 'cheat sheet' is to be observed, then the higher the periodic number, the higher the heat a mass threshold. this should be related as if one degree celsius would handle a total area of the heat or other stress.

But, maybe there is a combination between heat and mass to destroy the material? if it were that a combination of the heat and mass, per area, per 'material mixture' would result in destructive tendencies, then we would find that it would be quite easy to work out. say 50 degrees celsius and 30 kilograms of mass stress could combine to another value of stress for the engine? then there is the variety of materials in the engine, of course. i would say that a mixture of materials should be treated seperately unless it is melted into other parts of itself, of course.

Mechanisms are abundant in nature and mechanics. for example, cells are mechanisms in living things, and wheels are mechanisms in 'engines.' engineering is about more than engines though, it is 'how to construct a mechanism.' imagine a cell bumping another cell and there being a reaction - these reactions are coded to work correctly by their surroundings. now, a wheel is on the floor, a handle on the door, a window in a house - it is safe to say we have only scratched the surface of physics with engineering, but, these are more practical things to be versed in.

So, every mechanism is built to suite it's surroundings or habitat. do you find wheels on the roof or a house? do you find ships built in the desert? this means that each mechanism, as in nature, needs to be in an area where it can be used properly. you could also say that finger nails on the floor are not useful anymore, or, deer at the bottom of rivers are dead, yes?

If you really want to understand mechanisms, you need to observe that there, as i once again say, a goal that needs to be accomplished. if you were to use common sense, you might still not find the use for a random mechanism. the trick is to test it! if you are faced with a house to build, you need to keep warm and dry, so rain comes from above and wind from outside, so the mechanism here is to 'block it out.' if you want to build a car, you could need wheels to carry it forwards without leaving some thing behind, and something to turn the wheels. this would be similar to a bicycle, where there is steering, propulsion and wheels, of course.

As a general rule, there are shapes to draw from; circles, squares, triangles and polygons. these will have to be used somehow, in no particular order or mix, in your machine or mechanism. you could say engineering is no more than fancy building blocks at a creche, yes?

Now, to make your way to your 'device' you need to know what you want to do. if you want to lift something, you obviously need a scale type winch or something, for an old approach, or something newer. if you do not know how to deal with your mechanism, you should type your question into google search.

If you find your 'mechanism' you will need materials to build it. you can do this with a telephone book, or you could go straight to the hardware store to get the things you need.

Typically, in a job, you will have machines wit manuals. these will explain to you the way the machine works and if you do not understand, there should be a number to call for more information. you will need to maintain the device with oils if it is metal, as, otherwise it will grind and choke to a halt at times. these lubricants will make it easier for the machine to function as a moving thing, as, all machines either move or calculate.

Most of the machines you work with will either be 'electrical machines' or 'classical machines,' the only differences being it either has moving parts, has components that use electricity, or both. examples are a motor car engine, a calculator, or a robot arm to weld with.
The most important thing that you would use most commonly in engineering is mold making, which is called tool making in my country. this you use all the time in industry, as, it will be for making like packaging for all the plastics to fill, and, then produce a product for you.

Navier stokes equation.

This is for compressing fluids. basically, you should observe that it is motion and energy of the 'stored' fluids, how fast they will travel and how much pressure there will be.

There is a way to do this already, but, as i have overhauled so many things in the past, this will probably be no different.

So, we measure the 'flow strength,' in joules or so, by the amount of energy it gives off at certain points. if we were to take the mass of the total body of water, that is how long it will go on for, then the area of the 'funnel' will show that the stress the thing can handle.

We want to make sure that the stress is no greater than the amount of energy 'coming through there.' if there is more energy than stress level handling, then the 'funnel' will break. we can convert the funnel into joules too by taking it's mass - which is stored energy - and dividing it by the area, yes?

Conduction.

This has to do with heat transfer, as if the cylinder, for example, is trying to do something, and getting hot from 'heat energy transfer,' then the bigger it is the more heat it can handle, unless, it is is made out of a non conducting material.

Of course, if we were to build all parts that 'get hot' out of nitrogen four, there would be no need for heat transfer equations.

So, if we were to observe that mass is stored energy, it will result in heat too. this means, that, heat is being kept 'insulated' by parts that are also potentially heat conductors, or sources of heat, yes?

If we want to try to make a part that is maximally heat resistant, we would use a liquid from the periodic table that is 'low down.' that is because the better conductors with more orbitals will be higher up the table, or, closer to the gasses. of course, some metals would be even more resistant, yes?

So, to make something maximally heat resistant before we test it, it has already got commonly used materials, yes?

Now, to work out how much heat the part can handle, and, how long it can handle it for, we should take the mass as stored energy, and, polarized to the energy coming in. to be safe, we should make sure the 'mass' of the part is much more than the energy in joules coming through, yes?

To work out the handle of the part, we should take the mass, divided into how many electrons it has, based on how many orbitals it has - this would lead to density, yes? - and then calculate the amount of electrons in the joules of the energy coming through.

What else is there in engineering - other core concepts?

We have dealt with equations, and, two 'ideas' that are named 'conduction' and 'stress handling.' but, i cannot help but feel there might be more ideas to deal with.

If we were to observe how a machine works, we as an engineer are not worried about which buttons to push - we are worried about how much it costs to build, how much it can handle and how good it is.

So, we know it can handle as much stress as the areas of those parts with so much energy flowing through them being handled by polarizing mass of electron types, and we know that the heat it can handle besides the 'vibrations' or stress on parts.

Maybe we should think a little bit about the 'working of it?' if we were to minimize the amount of parts, it will be easier to make, but, we know that the more parts it has, the longer it 'acquires energy' for. of course, each time that one part sends energy to the next part, it will add a little bit of 'stress' from the prior 'joints' to the next, maybe through vibrations, maybe through heat, maybe through other mechanisms?

Think of throwing a punch? if you use your energy to punch someone, you lose none of the force through getting your weight behind it. then you add mass from your body to the punch, and, also acceleration and kinetic energy. in the end, you are burning x joules to conduct x + a joules, yes?

This means, when parts transfer operations or energy from one point to another, there is momentum from the previous parts adding to the machine or circuit or whatever.

Building pressure.

We have already worked out how much strain a part or joint can take, but, what about the pressure of certain liquids on a valve? what about air pressure? what about other types of pressure?

To that, i say that we should take into account the materials we are using. of course, we could take the joules of each, as, that seems to be the norm now, yes?

But, if we were to observe the previous post about energy 'gaining momentum,' we would find that it will become more at each point, yes? of course, this means there is a 'building pressure.'

If we were to calculate that into the equation, we would find the build up of additional pressure onto the mechanism, of course.

Guidelines to engineering - maths.

Every angle in engineering is between 360 and 1 degrees. if you need to find a workable angle, out of a equation where the angle is not known, then all you need is a ruler.

With this ruler, you can measure the length of the angled area from the base to the length of it. then you need to measure the distance from the next right angle or ninety degree 'indent,' and then the 'length' to the 'base.' this means, you will measure right and left, or up and down angles from the angle to the two nearest right angles and draw a cross with your ruler through the 'line' or 'angle.' this will give you a ratio for the angle in length, of course.

Now, to make it even easier, we need to take all four measurements from the 'angle.' this will leave us with a two rations, then four ratios, then it will be easy to work out the angle, yes? this angle can be worked out by adding the two, in a typical angle, 'bottom lines.' adding these measurements together will give you the angle!

Stem cell research.

This reminds me of a much cheaper and slower version of nano bots that regrow things of the body. with nano bots, they are chemicals, and everything is made of chemicals, and these things can regrow the organs and other parts of the body quickly.

Of course, with there being more people all around the world on a stable basis, growing populations will see that rare diseases become less rare, and we will need a cheap alternative for medicine.

So, organ growing. this is a sound theory. we could take eggs out of the womb and grow just parts of them, or, we could observe the genes of the organ, 'cutting' the rest out of the genes, and then grow the organ. this will be easy and acceptable now if we do not harvest from whole living things, of course.

Or, we could split the gene pool to find 'like' genes, and collect them together from a person that is healthy. this would be similar to a blood donation. simply filtering out the rest of the 'genes' and making them collect at 'like minded' places, would see the genes, instead of leading to a healthy replica of the person, if stuck into an egg, they would collect all the heart genes to one area, and all the liver genes to another area. this will result in being able to grow just that organ, with no problem as to the harming of a living thing, yes?

Now, to collect them all to one area sounds easy, but it is actually easier! if we were to observe that the genes are kept separate by those 'stick things' in the blood or d.n.a, then we could see that we could 'mix' them. we could observe that each part of 'information' is related to another, and they will be drawn together if mixed, yes? this will mean, a lot of blood being 'mixed' could result in large clumps of 'heart mix' and 'liver mix.' this will see the organs 'mating' and keeping the gene pool fresh, yes?

So, in a large vat we could put all sorts of blood, and then, maybe a little uneconomically, we could harvest like one heart from a few litres of blood, along with one liver and kidney, among other things.

Getting the like genes to collect together would be easier if they were to tell the blood to 'grow' into organs. maybe simply making organs out of blood would work - we simply cannot have them growing babies to harvest from!

If we were to want to tell the blood to grow into organs, we could administer 'sperm' to it. an egg cell is a glob of blood, yes? what else could it be when it gets ejected from the body? so, if we were to administer or inject blood with sperm, it will fertilize the egg, but what will it do to the blood? we know you can get aids from oral sex, so, at least it mixes.

So, if we want to make the blood to start to 'grow an organ,' we need to, and this will take a long time, take the genes for that organ out of the blood, and put it inside a 'cytoplasm shell' where it will keep the sperm inside of it. this will let the sperm circulate in the blood, and hopefully mix with the genes and bring forth an organ or something?

To grow an organ we need the genes and d.n.a. only. we could take a drop of blood, and take the information from that drop, and then make those genes grow artificially with some growth hormones! this will see them swell up and become that thing they were supposed to be, while, the rest of the information just gets lost in the organ, yes?

Of course, to regrow limbs and stuff, we could grow them the same way as organs, then administer a few thousand nanobots, costing a few hundred dollars, to 'spark the life' between the blood vessels and nerves and nervous system, yes? this could be done for the organs too.

Disfigurements.

There are a lot of serious disfigurements in the world today. on face book, i saw a girl with a missing nose and upper lip, then a baby with severe skin damage from burn wounds.

To repair the tissue, they can get a graft, but, not if the organs are not there. for this, they need to have a nose or whatever constructed from biomass of some sort. if they were to use skin cells and 'normal tissue,' they could harvest this by growing it artificially, i am aware. then, they need cartilage for the bridge of the nose, or, hell real bones.

So they insert the 'skeleton' first, then add biomass. then, to connect them to each other will take some surgery by way of connecting blood vessels so that the new tissue can remain 'fresh and fed.'

As for burn wounds, we could easily moisten the burn wounds with 'mucous' and then layer on some biomass that we do the same with, of course.

Asthma.

This condition is where you have a shortness of breath and sometimes hyperventilate.

It is based in the lungs, so, if we were to stretch the 'lungs things' a little wider, then it would be sorted out, yes? this can be done by 'heat therapy,' where the lungs are heated, to make them expand - maybe with radiation? - and then to keep them 'wider,' they could observe that they have been stretched?

Neurofibromatosis.

This is probably the worst disease one can have! it is like a whole lot of growths on the surface of the skin, and it covers the whole body.

To get rid of growths naturally, we have to think about what fills the growths - it is liquid or fat or something, yes? if it is 'liquid-fat,' it can be drained, but it would be heck of a sore procedure and take way too long, probably just to see it return, of course.

So, to get rid of the growths, we could observe 'scabs.' this is where new skin grows over the old skin, and, it peels away after a while. this is because it is dead and dry.

Now, to get rid of this, you need to dry the skin out and eat correctly afterwards. if you were to rub something on it, a 'cream' that dries 'to a fine point,' - like say some salt water? - the person could just dip in the sea and then see the growths dry out.

Drying out in the sun would also be a good idea, so a trip to the beach would definitely help.

But, there must be a quicker way? how about if the person was to rub snail gel onto them? this takes away all blemishes on the skin!

Of course, this will result in it coming back again, yes? to eat correctly, well, you would avoid foods that add to fats in the blood - maybe eating zero fat will do it?

Maybe there is a different way to get rid of it forever? maybe if we were to observe that growths are actually layers of skin on top of other layers of skin, we could see that it is merely a oversupply of skin?

This means that it will be easy to add skin all over the body! this will mean that, basically, the person will be a little bit 'bigger,' but it won't be 'fat.' to add to the layers of skin, we could apply skin grafts from willing patients.

Or, we could try to decrease the amount of skin on the body? this would mean maybe a surgical procedure to remove the top layers of the 'growths?' we must remember that the bottom layer is the 'active layer,' so, it would be that we would need to leave the bottom layer of 'skin.'

Or, we could use radiation to make the growths die! like chemotherapy, just not as intense, yes? this would see the body die a little bit, and, the growths would peel off. why? because the 'growths' would be just layers of skin that are weak. of course, maybe if we were to observe other cancer treatments we could make some headway?

Maybe we could use the cancer treatment of "personalized and targeted therapies?"

The type one is where nerves are affected, making them grow into tumours. if we were to use electrotherapy, we could rejuvenate the nerves to make them work properly. this is like cancer for nerves! if we were to use nano bots, we could redirect the nervous system so that these nerves are cut off, and new ones are used.

Alzheimer's disease.

Little is known about this disease, except that it affects and tangles the neurotransmitters of the brain.

It would be easy to fix this problem with nano bots, that, would dissolve the faulty transmitters, and, replace them.

But, let's try something even cheaper? how about if we were to observe that these 'things' that hang off are dying tissue? this would lead for us to get some natural chemical of the body that expels or kills off dead tissue to be sent to the brain in massive amounts, and then the dying tissue will be killed off, and the brain will not have this 'noise' from the dead tissue.

New maths theories.

This thread is for coming up with ways of simplifying maths. let's recap? basically, each time there is an equation, it has a practical application that defies all the unknown parameters or values, and, things can be crossed out on each side of equals sign with the advanced equations.

Now, if we want to really impact maths, we could simply start finding real numbers for equations with 'squiggles and symbols.'

So, if we want to get rid of al the squiggles and symbols, we could write the values there and do maths as if it were simply bodmas, yes? let's see what we can drag out of the maths coffins?

I am taking the next example from complex algebra;

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_of_sets**
>
> *In mathematics a **field of sets** is a pair* $\langle X, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ *where* X *is a set and* $\mathcal{F}$ *is an **algebra over*** X *i.e., a non-empty subset of the power set of* X *closed under the intersection and union of pairs of sets and under complements of individual sets. In other words* $\mathcal{F}$ *forms asubalgebra of the power setBoolean algebra of* X*. (Many authors refer to* $\mathcal{F}$ *itself as a field of sets. The word "field" in "field of sets" is not used with the meaning of field from field theory.) Elements of* X *are called **points** and those of* $\mathcal{F}$ *are called **complexes** and are said to be the **admissible sets** of* X.
>
> *Fields of sets play an essential role in the representation theory of Boolean algebras. Every Boolean algebra can be represented as a field of sets.*

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X}) = \langle \mathcal{F}, \cap, \cup, \prime, \emptyset, X, (f_i)_I \rangle$$

Now, with this one, we could find a ratio for the sum if we were to take that [cx] = a lot of stuff along with x, than all the other stuff needs to equal c, the sum of it, yes?

Then, we could say that all that other stuff equals as many as the sum of it's parts, divided by the sum of it's parts, with a ratio for [c] while x's part of the equation stays out of the final sum. this means, we take how many symbols are on the right, and get a total number for their amount, in this case, 9. then, we take x away, leaving 8. then, we say that the ratio we are looking for is 9 / 8 = 1.112, yes?

After you have that number, you can find the ratio of 1:112, yes? that is the ratio of the equation's answer.

To go further, you need to take the ratio you have, and get a new number out of that, let's call it the 'holding number?' this 'holding number' is c:x, but just hold it for now.

Then, you take the holding number times by the amount of all the 'known numbers' on the other side, the sum that is, multiplying and dividing and stick the 1.112 into it where it fits.

This will give you your answer, i think?

I think then there are one of two more things to do; either multiplying the 'holding number' by the number of symbols, or we already have the answer, times itself.

Making division easier.

Division is probably the most complex thing about maths. think about it, if you add, it is easy, if you subtract it is easy. then comes multiplication, which is used throughout maths, like division in high school, yes? so, why is division so damn difficult? lots of quadratic equations use division, and, in practical applications, you will see you need to find angles that are used in screws or other parts of machines.

So, we have thins thing called division. division would be easier if we could say remainders were the right way to do things, but unfortunately, in 'the big world' we need to give it a decimal value, even two digits sometimes!

This means we could find a formula for making remainders into decimal place things, or, we could remove the decimals from the equation, then stick them back in at the end? i am going with option two!

If we were to have pie - a good example yes - it is something like 3.14159... so, if we were to make pie equal in 'length' or amount of numbers, to the other thing we are trying to divide it into, dividing something else into pie, then we could easily just ignore the decimal place and call it 314159.0 or something.

Now, if you were to double both the other value and pie, you would be working with the same 'equations,' yes? this means that we can see the [5] in 3.14159 double to become zero, leaving us with 3.142.0 yes? remember, just remove the decimals of pie and make sure it is the same amount of numbers as the other... okay, maybe we could simplify this even further?

Multiplying the 'pie' by ten would leave us with a 31.4... yes? maybe we could multiply the other related values by ten, then move the decimals of both of those one step to the left?

Where did all this start? with division! let's try that remainder thing then?

Maybe if we were to take our 'remainders,' as they are easier to teach kids or others that are learning maths for the first time, we could take the 'remainder' and find a 'new way' to do division?

This 'new way' would see the remainder, or, lets start with an example? we have [5] divided by [3], okay? this would leave 1 remainder 2, yes? we all know that 1 remainder 2 would be the right answer too, but we need to give decimal places, yes? this means we need to convert something into 'tens' or multiples of ten, yes?

So, we would take [5 / 3] as if it were temporarily [(5 / 15) / 5]? this would come to [3 / 5] which means, they have 'flipped around,' yes? this is getting confusing!

Maybe if we were to take any division, with [5/3] as an example, we would be able to multiply the smaller value by the greater value and then we will get a value of the decimal, yes? this is even easier than remainders!

Logarithms.

In maths, a logarithm is like a reverse function of something raised to the power of that thing. so, if it were that we had a reverse function, where something gets divided into that value - where the number inside the brackets gets divided by the number before the brackets - we have a an inverse operation, and, then you times that number by itself as many times as is the 'power,' yes?

So, if the hard part is the beginning! we all know what functions are - you merely take the number of [f] divided by itself plus itself to that total. so, if it were a logarithm of 7, then it would be [7 / itself] = 1 + 7 = 8! then, you merely have to raise it to the power of the power number, once you figure that out. in this case it will be 8 to the power of n, which means we need to multiply 8 by 8 n times, of course.

Now, if it is so easy to do this now, you will ind maths much easier!

Actually i think it is a matter of multiplying the number [8] by itself [2n].

Maybe it is 28n?

Influential divisions on and on.

With this type of sum, that comes up too often to ignore, we need to use one division added to, subtracted from, multiplied by or divided by another division sum. sometimes this is repetitive, and therefore needs to be made easier, as while i got the answer in the end, i found that it took me a long time, and suppose it will take others a long time.

So, if we were to observe that something divided by something else will be affected by another thing divided by something, then we could maybe say that the value on top of the first equation, plus the value below the left most division sign, plus the value above the second division equation sign - all added together? - could result in the value to divide all three by the lower right value. of course, this could go on for a while, stacking the divided by the dividing value, which would be the bottom right value, yes?

Let's put it to the test?

Of course, that would have been too easy!

Maybe if we were to times them all together, then divide by the last one, yeah?

Or, maybe if we were to work from bottom right to top left, we could multiply them, then reverse the number?

To reverse the number, we need to first take an example. if [12 / 3] = 4, we could say [12 x 3] = 36, and find a way to get 36 into 4, yes? this would be like dividing by 9, of course. [3 x 3 = 9]

Let's take another example - then maybe we can find a pattern? how about [20 / 6] = 3.33, and [20 x 6] = 120? 120 into 3.3 = 36. [6 x 6 = 36]

One more example? [15 / 7] = 2.1, [15 x 7] = 105 / 2.1 = 50. [7 x 7 = 49]

Now i see a pattern. if you take the 'divider number' to the power of itself, and, then prime numbers subtracted from it, you will find that you will get many answers, but one of them will be right. to find the right one, you need to take the divider and square it, then for every 3 that goes into the divisor from the original number, you can add one to the 'marker answer.'

Then, you can take the multiplied value, divided into the square value, and find your answers.

Complex sums.

These types of sums you will find look more or less like this; z = 9 + i2. so, to find out what could possibly be the "i" we would need to do the sum as is for now, leaving z = 11 + i.

After that, we could say that z + i = 11. this would mean that both z and i are less than eleven, and, z is greater than i. also, in the original sum, one of the numbers is 9, so, seeing as how it cannot be that z or i are greater than 11, and cannot either be greater than 9, they must be one each, yes?

Distance between two points.

This is really hard for high school maths, let's make it easier?

It says, [d] dinstance = [square root] of [x] squared plus [y] squared. this would be square rooting the squared numbers, thereby 'nullifying' the equation, leaving you with [d] = [x + y].

I just want to freestyle for a while, yes?

If it were that a sum was very long, not formula, but a real sum, then we could say that everything has to have a value in the end, or, it is pointless, as, it will have no conclusion, yes? of course!

So, i suggest when you have a long sum, you need to start at the right hand side. this will take you from the conclusion to the problems beginning. if you were to have a sum where it is a lot of squares and cubes and stuff, then you need to 'rub all the squares out,' so that they come down to all being no squares. and, doing this in a pattern will help. then, you add all the squares together, and cubes, like take all these things away and then add them together, and 'square-cube' the answer you have, then you will have your answer a lot faster!

'Eigen techniques.'

I was thinking more about making maths simpler, and i decided to go with the eigen techniques.

([dx / dt = ax + by] * [dy / dt = cx + dy]) = answer.

So, we can take [dt = cx] as dy divided by dt equals cx + dy. this means that seeing as how dy is divided by the amount that equals dt dx must be greater than dt, dy minus cx = dt, maybe?

Or we could say that [1y / 1t = cx + dy] leaving us with [y / t = cx + dy] and we could say that [d] is equal to [t * y], yes?

~ This is great because you only have to work out one side!

Better maths.

Recently i have come up with two 'master maths formulas.'

The first is a ratio to find the [x] of anything. basically, you count up how many symbols are on the right hand side of the equals, or, latter equation, and divide the number of symbols by the number of [symbols + x], or the other way around. you take the ratio that is greater, what is left, and multiply it by the [symbols total.] i am a bit tired as i write this.

Or, the other one, will be where we test the students with diagrams that they can work out easily, as, any application of maths is practical in the end, well, most are that we use as engineers and stuff, yes?

Now, i want to make a new way to do maths, but don't know where it will end. if we were to observe all the known values of the equation, we could simply add them all up, and subtract the sum of the symbols that we do not have a value for. how does that sound? let's check it out!

[4x] + [6x] - 5 / [2x] = this would be where we test it, yes? this would be where we say that there are 2.5 known numbers, and, 3 unknown numbers, or, [x]'s. this would mean that the answer is 0.5, yes? let's work it out properly?

This would be [10x] - 5 / [2x]... i feel close! either we swap the negative numbers for positive ones, or, something!

Can someone with engineering level maths help me out?

To find an area, you simply put a 'cross section' symbol inside the 'squared area,' then take half the length by half the height, and multiply them together.

'Futuristic technology' - aquaculture centre.

I have been playing games for a while now, actually since the mid nineties, and have become familiar with many new ideas from science fiction. this thread is all about that sort of stuff, like fantasy come real sooner rather than later.

The first thing i want to 'develop' is the 'aquaculture centre' of "the birth of the federation." this i don't know much about, except that it gives food bonuses.

So, how would it work? if it was water driven, and, gives food, maybe we grow seaweed in it to cultivate and boil for food? plankton lives in salt water like nutrients live in soil - abundantly. it would be hard to find some salt water that doesn't have plankton in it. these planktons become bigger and bigger, and, are a natural food source for some fish like whales. if we were to stick growth hormones into the water, or, excrement and other biomass, we could see them become big sea weeds for our consumption, after we boil them of course.

'Destressing machine.'

Wouldn't it be nice if we could plug in a machine that gently relieves our stress? this machine could, in theory, be either like a gas pumping fragrance machine, or, like a air conditioner?

For the gas version, we could even have a bottle filled with something like gaseous adrenaline, or, any combination of chemicals that make you 'shake.' remember, stress only affects muscles, and your brain is a muscle. as you relieve stress through moving your body, it filters down through your arms or legs, to your head, and then the stress on the brain is relieved.

Or, we could have a 'not fuelled' machine that merely makes it cooler for our bodies to destress. if we want to relieve a lot of stress quickly, we should hold a ice block in our hands, or, elsewhere on our bodies. the net says that cool temperatures relieve stress, so, maybe we could just cool the oxygen? this could be done very cheaply, for a whole building, by sending out 'electromagnetic waves' through the building, or, city. these electromagnetic waves could be tuned to separate oxygen and make it less dense, like high up in the alps, where it is very cold, yes? this would see the 'waves' of magnetic and electric pulses all make the air less dense, which would be bad for sports, so, we could put it off over weekends. we must remember that the denser air is, the faster it heats up - we breathe out hot air, yes?

But, maybe the best way to get rid of stress is not to asphyxiate or find it hard to breathe, maybe we should just cool or heat the air of the city, like a thermostat, with these waves?

If we want to make the signal unstress people, then the signal needs to be 'electrical' too, as i know this will make us shake slightly, and, then 'shake it off,' come that. to get the signal to 'electrocute' you a tiny bit, we need to slow orbital rotation rates, by, pushing them out of the person.

This can be done by disrupting the orbitals from 'bonding' or 'overlapping' by making them 'turn sideways.' this will see the orbitals, which command density, to bounce into one another and not travel 'properly.' it will be as if it is slowing down the current, and, we all know the quicker the current, the 'hotter' the current.

So, we need to push orbitals out by pushing orbitals in. this will see them take a short while to be replaced, or, bounce as they cannot 'bond' properly, then they will fight for place in the 'magnetic rim.' this will see them circulating slower - bombarding them with a steady stream of orbitals - by the reverse of filtering, and, will heat the room up though, as the air will be denser. to get the air to also 'drip off' we need to open windows, of course.

Gene gardens.

> Originally Posted by **http://civilization.wikia.com/wiki/Gene_Garden_(CivBE)**
> *The first colonial "gene gardens" were created to craft and supply therapeutic DNA transgenes – whether integrated in the genome or as an external episome – for use in somatic and germline approaches. Using recombinant viruses or "naked" DNA, physicians were able to cure or limit a number of genetic diseases still prevalent in colonists from Old Earth, such as Huntington's, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, lymphocytic leukemia, choroideremia, and several kinds of immunodeficiency, effectively eliminating these from the population. In a number of instances the gene gardens also became the site of research in genetic engineering and genomic cultivation, both fields gaining ever more importance in colonial efforts to adapt their citizenry to this planet. In time, the techniques developed in the gene gardens were used for adaptive human mutations, initially minor ones that involved metabolic adjustments permitting ingestion of native flora and lessening dependence on traditional agriculture. Eventually, the gene gardens became an essential component in the biotech infrastructure of many settlements, contributing to food production, biomedicine, biorobotics, recycling, and even biofuel production. But their role in combating illness remained significant, most recently in the realms of applied immunology, prenatal genetic diagnosis and pharmagenomics.*

This sort of thing would be where we modify the d.n.a. code of any living thing. we could maybe use genetics or the study of genetics to make someone alter their physiology naturally, or, breed a super race. the only problem with this is what will they do? will they run faster and lift more? we have no need for that! will they compile information faster? there is no problem with the rates of science at the moment, but, let's say we want to make people more intelligent - what would we do? breeding them would take too long, so, i am hoping for something orally ingested, not surgery or even a painful injection!

If we want to make someone more intelligent, we need to boost the responses of the brain. this i have done by adding neuro transmitters to the brain, to allow for faster information relays, but let's think of other things we could improve?

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory**
>
> *In psychology, **memory** is the process in which information is encoded, stored, and retrieved. Encoding allows information from the outside world to be sensed in the form of chemical and physical stimuli. In the first stage the information must be changed so that it may be put into the encoding process. Storage is the second memory stage or process. This entails that information is maintained over short periods of time. Finally the third process is the retrieval of information that has been stored. Such information must be located and returned to the consciousness. Some retrieval attempts may be effortless due to the type of information, and other attempts to remember stored information may be more demanding for various reasons.From an information processing perspective there are three main stages in the formation and retrieval of memory:*
>
> - *Encoding or registration: receiving, processing and combining of received information*
> - *Storage: creation of a permanent record of the encoded information in short term or long term memory*
> - *Retrieval, recall or recollection: calling back the stored information in response to some cue for use in a process or activity*

From this point we can see that encoding can give you a headache, storage will replace other storage depending on the environment that it was received in - considering pleasure better than 'value' - and retrieval will be trying to replicate the activity linked to a certain 'input' to remember it.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory#Short-term**
>
> *Short-term memory is supported by transient patterns of neuronal communication, dependent on regions of the frontal lobe (especially dorsolateralprefrontal cortex) and the parietal lobe. Long-term memory, on the other hand, is maintained by more stable and permanent changes in neural connections widely spread throughout the brain.*
> *The hippocampus is essential (for learning new information) to the consolidation of information from short-term to long-term memory, although it does not seem to store information itself. Without the hippocampus, new memories are unable to be stored into long-term memory, as learned from patient Henry Molaison after removal of both his*

> *hippocampi,[8] and there will be a very short attention span. Furthermore, it may be involved in changing neural connections for a period of three months or more after the initial learning.Research has suggested that long-term memory storage in humans may be maintained by DNA methylation,[9] or prions.[10]*

Too boost short term memory, we need to focus on this prefrontal lobe. this can be improved by observing that this prefrontal cortex will have to have it's fluency boosted for these purposes. if we were to observe that the brain needs fuels to function, we can also say that all fuels need to be balanced, as otherwise the brain might get 'airy.'

So, if we do not need to add fuel to the brain, maybe we could modify the brain? this could be done by adding blood vessels. adding blood vessels means we need to observe what happens when we cut ourselves;

Fibroblasts are the answer! these repair the blood vessels by rebuilding them, so, we could use these to build whole new ones from the heart to the rest of the body. but, how do we do this?

I suggest that the fibroblasts cover the existing blood vessels, and then they will 'copy' them. this is because the environment they are in will be the major influence of what they do, yes? so, the environment will be the blood vessel and tissue, i think. this means the tissue and the blood vessels will give way to more blood vessels out of tissue surrounding them.

Phew, that was easy, how do we modify the brain to get these in?

To mark a place for these fibroblasts to 'stop' and 'build on' we need to take the right brain tissue from a outside influence, or, replicate the tissue so that it is attracted to the 'area' so that it will identify it and then link to it.

Molecular forge.

> Originally Posted
> by **http://civilization.wikia.com/wiki/Molecular_Forge_(CivBE)**
> *There are certain materials that have to be created molecule-by-molecule in strictly controlled conditions, or whose constituent compounds are complex enough that special molecular crafting techniques are required. These are made in a variety of facilities which are specially isolated from external contaminants and stressors, so that slow-growing crystalline materials can be made with the greatest possible purity as quickly as is expedient. The most sophisticated forges try to isolate the growth chambers from seismic shock, stellar radiation, and even the subtle electromagnetic distortions created by the nervous systems of living creatures. The imperfections found in material created in these high-isolation chambers are usually the result of quantum fluctuations, and thus of high interest to researchers as well as material engineers.*

This is a gaming concept that might be realized one day, so why not try to make a little bit of head way now?

From what i can tell, it is there to make as close to perfect molecules as possible. this would be where they can also build new cells out of molecules, obviously for medical and fuel reasons mainly? but, then there are building materials like graphene that came about by experiments like these.

So, as a guide to what will hold and what will not bond, i suggest that it is easier to bond to gases then liquids then solids. the good news is that most liquids take on a hard form under the right conditions, so we could make building materials out of something as convenient as salt water or something?

But, before we can experiment, we need a facility to do it in. this facility should have medium sized vats of all the chemicals they will be using, and, of course, lots of little beakers to test their experiments before production of them.

Mass producing them will be done by observing that some of the 'stuff' is thicker than the rest, so will go to the top, while the opposite is also true. i suggest for mass production, we use minute blood vessel style pipes to mix them. these pipes can be produced by using nano bots to build them, and then they will mix quickly.

Nano bot cell division.

This would be where we stick nano bots into a container, and have them divide naturally, leading to other nano bots coming about naturally. i think the key factors are heat, fuel and hormones.

So, we would want to have make the bots we need, as estrogen and testosterone to the bots and then make sure they are warm enough to procreate.

I suppose we could sprinkle some of these hormones onto them to make them divide sexually or send a division signal from inside the chamber, yes? lets work with the 'signal' now?

If we were to just throw all the chemicals into a container, we could make them bond with the right signal. this fuel for them to bond to which ever other chemical they are told to should come from the rest of the chemicals in the container. getting them to bond can be done through 'electro therapy' where they alter the orbital activity so as to attract one chemical to another.

This requires a few electromagnets. if we were to have one giving off a signal to 'look for x,' and another the signal to 'look for a' eventually they will find each other on a chemical level.

Maybe we could run a 'pipe' through the chamber and then have minute holes in it? these pipes could transport the mixture out of the container, and then collect the bots in a different place.

The charge should be for all the chemicals to mix, so it would be a hot charge or whatever, simple science. then, you use lasers to cut them down to size.

New stock exchange.

I know today we have many stock exchanges to buy and sell shares in companies. we can also do this from home or on the road, but, how much will the investor lose due to 'lack of speed?' i mean, it takes time to see something and tell your broker, and it takes time for your broker to respond to your wishes.

For this reason, we need a new stock exchange client for home computers. to make sure it works properly, it must be linked to the bank and broker or exchange itself. it should work like currency trading software maybe? the thing is, there are vastly more companies on an index than there are currencies, yes?

So, we need to make a network out of the bank's terminal, our account and the market. this requires a internet connection that connects to a 'hub' or something than let's everyone communicate quickly.

Transcendental math.

> Originally Posted by **http://civilization.wikia.com/wiki/Transcendental_Math_(CivBE)**
>
> *Some years ago, colonial mathematicians integrated transcendental numbers (non-algebraic, irrational numbers) and transcendental functions (those that do not satisfy a polynomial equation) into what they termed "transcendental math." Although the concept was pioneered on Old Earth, after devising this "new" math, these scholars used it to create dimensional analysis whereby non-algebraic operations could be applied to a non-three dimensional equation to give meaningful results. In the process of such transcendental equations, transcendental numbers could be used as non-constant values in an algebraically closed field. While understood fully by only a handful of the most gifted mathematicians on this world, transcendental math led to advances in a number of theoretical realms, not the least the discovery of various pervasive, supra-dimensional messages. Currently using Liouville numbers, efforts at decoding these transcendental functions will no doubt take many more years.*

So, these numbers are non constant, so, they change or are 'polymorphic,' yes? this means that they are basically [x] equations, where they are not the answer, but rather a value that can be changed due to deviations in the equation itself.

This also appears to be a mix between algebra and other common engineering and science symbols, as they are non algebraic. if we want to work with these, then obviously the answer is to convert them into science rather than convert science into algebra.

Maybe finding things like 'words' in the formula would result in various 'maths' itself? let's say that the words 'cat' and 'rat' are used? this would mean that each letter inside the value are found to be similar at 'at' in both of them? just a thought.

If we want to get non maths symbols into maths, what is a non maths symbol? it is obviously science, so, why not turn the symbol into the value and then insert it?

Bionics.

This is like simulating biological functions and parts to work inside machines. we have something vaguely similar to this already, with the chemical computer. but, this is like sticking nanobots inside a computer ~ i read that these computers use neurons?

So, to make electronic components that simulate the 'living things,' would not be hard. we know enough about circuits ans switches and of course the biology of people to find a common ground between them, yes? i suggest we build a switch for a light bulb that goes on and off under certain circumstances - say when there is someone in the room? this could be done by having a 'nerve' or hair feel for motion, but, these already exist with electronics, yes? maybe something more complicated is in order?

How about a radio that tunes to a certain station when we want it to? this would be where we have a diaphragm that senses octaves, like has been shown by glass breaking under certain pitches? this could be where the stations syllables are recognized by the 'nerve,' and then relayed to the 'tuner.' this could be done by having a hair on the 'radio' where the hair moves or recognizes certain 'shapes of words,' where the words also have a length to the 'sound' of them, yes?

Besides that, we could use neurons to process things, but they would have to be communicating with the 'machine.' this could be done by 'fusing' the hardware with the 'biomass.' this could be done by studying 'cybernetics,' yes? while i am totally opposed to cybernetics for people, i suppose for machines it could work.

Now, to fuse the two together, we merely need to find a way to power the 'cells.' this could be done with oxygen only, as we could find a way to make it just use oxygen, which is plentiful. so the fuels - oxygen and others - will go into the cell, and then the cell can receive and transmit signals.

Of course, getting them to 'communicate' would require 'understanding.' this could be done with impulses, which require nerves. the nerves could be set to the circuit, so, when you 'switch it on' it sends a signal to the nerves, which sends signals to its 'biomass.' this would require that the cells get a little bit 'electrocuted,' at a manageable scale, in tiny amounts, and then 'react' by moving around to a pattern or natural response.

But, how do we program the responses? it all depends which type of biomass you are using. if you are using plants, then the reactions will likely be sensitive to sunlight and slow to make changes, as they make very little changes other than grow, yes?

On the other hand, if you use human cells, you could make the cells carry a signal to the next cell. it is much better to work with nerves that relay signals quickly, but even that is slower than electronics.

So, we should use the much underestimated nervous system as a 'mother board.' this will use nerves and relay things around quickly, especially if we observe our own ones. this will require muscles too! the muscles are the things that react, and the cells are the things keeping them nourished, of course.

Now, if we want to make the neurons affect something, then they need to have a nervous system running concurrently with the electronics. then, the muscles can write and operate the 'system.'

So, we need a communication line between the living thing and the motherboard. this could be done by joining them together through making a connection by using the motherboard as the primary interface, and then linking them together.

Materials recovery facility.

> Originally Posted by **http://civilization.wikia.com/wiki/Recycler_(CivBE)**
> *A materials recovery facility – or as the colonists termed it, a "recycler" – separates and prepares waste materials for alternate end-use production. The early colonial recyclers used mechanical-biological treatments, such as anaerobic digestion or biodrying or gasification; later facilities used more advanced techniques, adapted by colonial scientists for use on this planet. One such method found effective here is pyrolysis, the thermochemical rapid decomposition of organic materials in the absence of oxygen, producing – among other things – biochar and biofuel. Another efficient method is biomass catalytic partial oxidation, which leads to the production of syngas, used in a number of types of heavy construction equipment. Waste autoclaves convert various organic wastes into exceedingly rich fertilizer and animal feeds, boosting agricultural production on colonial farms. And recent plasma-arc methods are able to separate the components of alloys for reuse by manufacturing plants, notably those requiring rare earth metals. Without recyclers, it is doubtful that some settlements would have reached the size they now are, as limited Earth-type resources would have halted expansion before native substitutes could have been discovered.*

So, some guy thought up a way to recycle the waste of the chemicals we use? this reminds me of making c.d.s where they are made from the waste petroleum. of course, with all these chemicals we use today, i would say that the most common is definitely oil, yes? this today we can make in my machine, where we take wood and insert it into the machine for aging and stuff.

Now, i want to introduce you to a new idea - making sea water into chemicals? this would be using something nearly useless like sea water, and turning it into something we can use, like some sort of chemical that uses hydrogen or oxygen, yes?

If we were to merely freeze the air above the sea water, we could make it plunge into the sea water naturally. this would mean that we can add nitrogen, carbon dioxide, helium and a few others to the mix. now we can really make a way with this concoction, yes?

I suggest that we experiment with the gases we have plentifully supplied to us and merely turn them into liquids for experiments. we should be able to make a good few things!

The actual recycling of chemicals will be made easier if we were to sieve them. this would require multiple sieve points, where the oxygen is separated from the hydrogen, for example. this would see them filter out the stuff and have different tiers of excess and surplus.

The sieve needs to be made of nano type holes. these should attract different size elements, yes?

New 'biomass food' production.

I was thinking of a new way to make meat, as it is harder to accelerate growth of a cow to to be ready to be eaten than it is for vegetables and other crops. instead of growing livestock to full size before eating them, i have had an idea! what if we 'create' our own food?

This would be done by taking plants and 'overfeeding' them. the body of plants is made so that they will always store excess fuel, and, that leads to 'fat,' yes? imagine maize just grown faster and full of fat? delicious and quick!

But, for the livestock, it would be cruel, yes? for this i suggest we create our own livestock! this can be done by taking a 'animal' and removing the parts that identify pain and the nervous system. these have to do with motor functions, so, if they were not there, the lungs and heart jump keep pumping until their biological clocks go down, yes? this means, if we could remove the motor functions from a 'mass of animal,' we could pump it full of fuels and watch it get fat really quickly, ready to eat!

The correct growth hormones to use would be unneeded as the heart and lungs can be set to keep pumping, or, pumping faster, by gassing the chamber that the cooled off meat is in.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tachypnea**
> *Amongst pathophysiological causes, tachypnea can be a symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning in which oxygen delivery to the tissues and organs is blocked causing hypoxia and direct cellular injury.*

So, the less oxygen you get, the faster you breathe? this makes the lungs breathe faster, and quickens the blood flow to transport the fuels through the 'body.' of course, sugars and the chemicals in grass would be good for them, fed into the stomach by a drip of some kind? finding the optimum would be a good research project!